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tion, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crafts of his understanding.

The present war has so adulterated our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator*.

ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an adulterate blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakep. Comedy of Err.*
— That incestuous, that adulterate beast. *Idem, Hamlet.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of adulterate wares does from the vender of them. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their adulterate copper at home; for we are determined not to purchase it with our manufactures. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

ADULTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an adulteration, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 798.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the adulteration of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they please some injudicious palates, do only raise the indignation of every good taste. *Pelton on the Claff.*

ADULTERER. *n. f.* [from *adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold,
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes null th' adulter's deed.

Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

ADULTERESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for adulteresses? There are no such things here.

Governm. of the Tongue, § 3.

A robe of tissue, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryd. Vir.*

ADULTERINE. *n. f.* [from *adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. *adj.* [from *adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off;
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whole faith th' adulterous youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? *Dryd. Zen.*

ADULTERY. *n. f.* [from *adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's adultery, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought, which can intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd. Juven.*

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That which gives a slight resemblance.

TO ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [from *adumbrare*, Lat.]

To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is adumbrated by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Dancy of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some adumbration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or contusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 187.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a confused adumbration.

Those of the first sort have some adumbration of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNATION. *n. f.* [from *ad and unare*, Lat.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or adunation, but only hardening the aqueous parts

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of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Bolt.*

ADUNAT. *n. f.* [from *adunatus*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the adunacy of the pouncers, and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mort. Scrib.*

ADUNQUE. *adj.* [from *adunus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an adunque bill, but the rest not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 238.*

ADVOCACY. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

ADVOCATE. *n. f.* [from *advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An advocate, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of an judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is filed advocate, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *tegetur*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Asp. Par.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store

Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Persius.*

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controversialist or vindicator.

If the dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew't the kings, and undertake to be
Her advocate to th' loudst. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better advocates, or is advantaged by firmer experience. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*

3. It is used with the particle *per* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Poes to all living worth except your own,
And advocates for folly dead and gone. *Pope's Epistles.*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his advocate,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingrat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ADVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading; plea; apology.

Alas! thrice gentle Caffio,
My advocacy is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him.

Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakep. Othello.*

ADVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *advolutus*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *advolutus*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY. *n. f.* [from *advoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutrie* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADVOWE'. *n. f.* He that has the right of advowson. See ADVOWSON.

ADVOWSON, or ADVOWZEN. *n. f.* [In common law.]

A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *ius Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

TO ADVOWSE. *v. n.* [from *advowse*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which does neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *advowse*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 319.*

ADUST. *adj.* [from *adustus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the foul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADUSTED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sublimous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Concocted, and *adust*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd. *Paradise Lost.*

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2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of *adust* cholera, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit, Hella needs not much care for them; besides, the must give losers leave to speak. *Hawell.*

ADUSTIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That which may be *adust*, or burnt up.

ADUSTION. *n. f.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. f.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *e* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Enean*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

ÆGIOPS. *n. f.* [from *ægios*, Gr.] signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.

A humour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

ÆGIOPS is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTIACUM. *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdegrease and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL.

In compound names, as *æla* in the Greek compounds, signifies *alk*, or *aligolter*. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, *all glorious*: *Alfred*, *allogether* recovered: *Alfred*, *allogether* recovered. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Cibola's Common.*

ÆLF. (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *elf*, *wolp*, *bulph*, *hulp*, *helf*, and, at this day, *help*) implies assistance. So *Ælfstan* is victorious, and *Ælfwald*, an auxiliary governor; *Ælfstan*, a lender of assistance: with which *Bastius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

ÆRIAL. *adj.* [from *æris*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terror through the dark aerial hall. *Paradise Lost.*

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or aerial interval, of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles, than animal substances.

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live insphered,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Paradise Regained.*

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Lacte.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns aerial on the waving tree. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls,
Sure mounted, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

ÆRIE. *n. f.* [from *æris*, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Cowell.*

ÆROLOGY. *n. f.* [from *æros* and *logos*, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

ÆROMANCY. *n. f.* [from *æros* and *manes*, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

ÆROMETRY. *n. f.* [from *æros* and *metros*, Gr.] The art of measuring the air.

ÆROSCOPY. *n. f.* [from *æros* and *scopia*, Gr.] The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.*

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. f.* [from *ætēs*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

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AFAIR. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See FAIR.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pants,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in froids *afair* remote? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary;
Inasmuch as in listening to attain a sound *afair* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 284.*

2. To a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afair*,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturius, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from *afair* in hollow murmur founds. *Adamsen on Italy.*

4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *afair* off, and to be govern'd as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFFAIRS. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant *a*.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A stake of fire, that fashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afair*. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afair*? Thou being their apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Till he cherish'd too much beard,
And make Love, or me *afair*. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afair* of himself. *Peacham.*

It is now obsolete; the last author whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

AFFER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The south-west wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Lione. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

AFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *affabilis*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.] See AFFABLE.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour.

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligations, or the merit of the person. *Clarend.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be exprest towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [from *affabilis*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiors.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is Baptista Minola,
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakespeare's Tam. Shrew.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affabile*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affabile*.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [from *affabro*, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. *Diet.*

AFFABULATION. *n. f.* [from *affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Diet.*

AFFAIR. *n. f.* [from *affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affaires*;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affaires*. *Watson's Logic.*

What